BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1814. [NUMBER 1239.

Baxter, Ferrar & CO.

TOMORROW THURSDAY, THE 3d INST.
WILL BE SOLD
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Rooms
In Meadow Street,

THE wearing apparel, and Effects of an Officer Deceased; amongst which is a Handsome Black Arab Saddle Horse, an excellent single poled tent with inner and outer walls —lined with Chintz &c &c &c.

Bombay, 2d March 1814.

Baxter Ferrar & CO.

Will on the same day sell by auction to close a concern, a number of new books being the remains of a consignment from Messrs. Black and Parry; amongst others are several copies of the Asiatic annual Register for 1809, 10 and 11; Hindley's Resemblances; the second part of Horsburgh's Directory &c &c &c.

Bombay, 2d March 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday March 2d, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH FEBRUARY 1814.

It appearing that Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Fergusson, of the Marine Battalion who had proceeded to Sea for the benefit of his health, died at Port Jackson some time in the Month of July last, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. Black, to be Adjutant of that Corps;—The date of appointment to be fixed hereafter.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

NAUTICAL CARONICLE.
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—February 24th the Honourable Company's Cruizer Sylph Lieutenant James Arthur, from a Cruize.

Ditto 25th Ship Friendship, Captain Thomas Howell, from Bengal.

Ditto ditto, Ship Shaw Byramgore, Captain George Hamilton, from Manilla.

Ditto ditto, The Honourable Company's Armed Boat Viceroy, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

Ditto 28th His Majesty's Sloop Samarang, William Case Esq. Captain from Trincomalie.

SAILED.—February 27th the Honourable Company's Cruizer Benares Captain W. Farwell on a Cruize.

Ditto ditto. Ternate ditto Henry Davidson do. do.

Ditto ditto Sylph Lieutenant James Arthur do. do.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—February 3, Honourable Company's bark *Alfred*, Boon from Trincomalie, 30th Dec.

4, brig Hibernia, St. Fishmore, from West Coast of Sumatra, 3d January.

6, (At Calcutta,) ship Andromeda, Portugueze, A. C. da Silva, from Macao, 28th December, and Penang 7th January.

7, (At Kedgeree,) ship Kent, John White, from Chittagong, 3d February.

DEPARTURES.—February 3, (From Saugur,) Honourable Company's ship Devonshire, J. Murray, for Penang, with Troops.

(From Calcutta,) ship Lord Minto, A. Turner, for Malacca.

5, (Ditto,) ship Lorena, (Portugueze,) J. S. Pereira, for Columbo and Goa.

6, brig Lord Nelson, J. Gaudart, for Acheen.

7, ship General Browne, J. Sutherland, for Fort Marlborough.

Ship Duncan, Miller, for Madras.

Honourable Company's extra ship Reserve, J. Anderson, for Saugur, preparatory to her dispatch for Bombay.

Ditto Lord Forbes, E. D. Edwards, for ditto ditto.

Ship Mysore, R. Smyth, for Saugur, to complete her lading for China.

8, (From Saugur,) Honourable Company's Bengal built ship Vansittart, R. Reid, for England.

(Ditto,) Honourable Company's extra ship Sir William Fullerton, H. Christopher, for England.

(Ditto,) ditto, Moffatt, S. Lee, ditto.

(Ditto,) licenced ship Lady Flora, Knox, for ditto.

SHIPS REMAINING AT SAUGUR 7TH FEBRUARY 1814.

Honourable Company's ships William Pitt, and Marchioness of Exeter; extra ships Northumberland and Tottenham; ships Cambridge and United Kingdom.

The Northumberland and Tottenham will be despatched from Saugur in the course of three or four days.

The Eliza, Murray, and Amelia, (brig,) Read, will sail in a few days, for New South Wales.

The Friendship, Napier, and Venus, have been engaged by Government to carry Troops to Fort Malborough. The Colonel Gillespie. and Colonel Macauley, transports, will sail, for the same destination, in the early part of next week.

The Eugenia, Scott, and Union, Hall, are loading on Government account, for Bencoolen and Java.

The Indian, Hodges, will leave town, in a day or two, for Batavia; from whence she proceeds to England.

The fast sailing schooner Magnet, Vine, is preparing to sail, on her return to the Isle of France.

MADRAS,—FEBRUARY 17th.

On Sunday last, the Ship Lynx, Captain Ambrose, arrived in the Roads from the Cape of Good Hope; having sailed from thence on the 9th of December, only two days after H. M. S. Acorn: we do not hear of any later intelligence from England than that brought by the latter ship having been received at the Cape in this short interval.

We are concerned however to announce, that accounts of the death of Cecil Smith, Esq. have been received by this opportunity.

COLOMBO ARRIVED] 27th January Ship Betsey Captain W. H. Bennet from Calcutta Passengers W. Clarke H. M, 30th Regt.

1st February Ship Samdany Nacoda Hadgie Seydoe from Calcutta.

Brig Fatta Rahman Nacoodah Coongie Mohadin Cooty from Polopinang.

Sailed Jan. the 27th Ship Angelica, Captain A. F. De Silva for Goa, Passengers J. Cabral. J. Contraitas, J. F. De Aquese, L. De Scabra, and Revd. Mr. Newell

Cutter Tartar. Captain J. Matheysz, for Tutucoreen.

The 30th. Ship Governor Farquhar, Capt. J. Nicholl for Galle. Passenger Mr. Ravin.

Ship Pomona Capt. Th. G. Street for Madras.

Feb. the 1st Brig Francis, Captain J. Merther for Madras.

POINT DE GALLE] The 26th Passed Ship Shawk Byramgore Capt. Geo. Hammett from Manilla to Bombay.

Ship Milford Capt. Chas. Learmouth, from Bombay, Passengers Lieut. Pottinger, Lt. Gordon, Mr. Mitchell and sundry Native Merchants for the Pearl Fishery.

The 29th Ship Hydroos Nacodah Cooty Hadger from Bengal.

The 30th Ship Mogaldarbun Nacodah Sooby from Bengal.

Brig Cadry Bux, Nacodah Seyd Mahomed from Penang.

TRINCOMALIE] Arrived the 19th H. M. Ship Salestte Captain Bowen from Galle.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, MARCH 2, 1814.

THE pleasure of announcing further intelligence from the Gulph is still denied us. It is, however, perhaps, unreasonable to complain, since the glorious news we lately received, as well from that quarter, as from England, may, by some, be considered as sufficient to satisfy, for weeks, the most immoderate mind. This, indeed, is certain; that at no period of our history has such great and general success waited on our councils and our arms. Britannia may be said to have reanimated the nations of Europe;—to have aroused them from the sleep of death. To have "allured to brighter worlds and led the way!"

In another part of our paper we have given the late letter of that admirable writer *Vetus*; and we feel no small degree of pride at finding that *our* and *his* opinions are the same.

Jourdan, of whom Soult speaks so contemptuously, has been suffered, by Buonaparté, to retire to his estate near Compiegne & we think he has reason to rejoice at the clemency of the Tyrant!

English Extracts.

AUGUST 3, 1813.

The English prisoners residing at large in Paris do not exceed fifty. But the number of resident English housekeepers still reside there undisturbed. Miss Williams has left Paris for the south of France. Lady Y. lives in retirement, engaged in the education of her children, and suffering much from ill health. Mr. John Parry lives in much domestic comfort near the Palais Royale. Count Stafford enjoys the favour and confidence of the French Government.

A serious dispute has arisen in the parish of Fulham. The Rev. Mr. Owen, the eloquent Missionary of the Bible Associations, having been suspended from his functions of Curate, has since, we understand, resigned his situation as Curate of the parish, in which he has officiated for seventeen years, to the entire satisfaction of the parishioners. The immediate cause assigned for the suspension was, the declared design of Mr Owen to preach a funeral sermon, in memory of the late Mr. Granville Sharpe. But it is imagined that his success at Oxford University, and elsewhere, in drawing many of the most distinguished Members of the High Church to countenance the Bible Societies, may have in truth promoted the disagreement. It happened before the death of the late Bishop of London. The parishioners have almost universally taken up the cause of Mr. Owen. A certificate has been signed of his exemplary life and meritorious service in the cure of souls, and their gratitude is to be further manifested by a liberal subscription.

SEPTEMBER 5.

"The provisions at Dantzic, instead of being supplied as stipulated in the armistice, were withheld by the Duke of Wirtemberg, who commands the besieging army, which consists of Russians and Prussians to the number of 42,000 men. It was the intention to storm Dantzic as soon as the armistice should terminate. General Rappe was so much incensed at the refusal of the supplies, that he ordered the garrison to fire on the officers who brought the tidings of this determination. Under these circumstances, hostilities recommenced on the 13th, and on the 20th the besiegers seriously renewed the attack.

"Stettin has also not been provisioned for a considerable time before the expiration of the armistice. After the cessation of arms the corps of Lutzow was treacherously made prisoners by the enemy, and then it was that General Tauenzin avowed his design of not supplying the garrison of Stettin, and he rigidly adhered to this resolution. Both Dantzic and Stettin were expected to fall before long, unless they should be relieved by the rapid advance of the French armies.

"It was also known, that at Custrin the garrison suffered under a great scarcity of provisions.

"On the frontiers of Prussia and Saxony the Armistice was broken by a French corps which was engaged in foraging. On the Prussian boundary it came in contact with the Cossacks quartered there, and the skirmishing continued for several days.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—On Tuesday afternoon Pearkes the officer took into custody, in Paradise-row, Blackwall near the East India Docks, *Abraham Reeve*, second mate of the East India Company's ship the *Java*, charged on suspicion of the wilful murder of a man called Ramsame, a Lascar, upon the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty.

The investigation of the above charge was then brought forward at this office through the interference of a serang or boatswain belonging to the East-India Company's ship the *Cuffnells*, by the name of Hassan, who can speak the English language tolerably well, and who meeting a number of Lascars, forming the crew of the East India Company's ship the *Java*, at the Sailor's House, Ratcliff Highway, where they are taken care of by the Society established for the benefit of Lascars, he had been informed by the crew of the *Java* that several of their countrymen had been murdered in the *Java* on their voyage from India to England. He accordingly conducted his informants and the witnesses to this office. The statement he gave was, that he and his men; but that there were words between him and the Lascars, he having prohibited them from drinking milk. The Lascars having drunk or spirits of any kind. [illegible] cat, a short distance from [illegible]

Yesterday [illegible] placed at the bar, and the charge took place, was [illegible] Hassan, the serang [illegible] acted as an interpreter [illegible] Lascars, for which purpose [illegible] and Koran. Mr. Gould, [illegible] agent for Lascars, who are [illegible] that the Koran produced [illegible]

It appeared from the evidence of a Lascar named Gullamally, and several other Lascars, that they agreed with the Captain of the *Java* to work the vessel to England. About twenty moons since, when they were near Calcutta, in the Saugur Roads, Captain Dawson, who [illegible] were [illegible] volved [illegible] were done, and almost [illegible] the deceased Ramsame, who accused him of saying that he was [illegible], and had strength sufficient [illegible] struck him several blows on the head, side, and [illegible] knocked him down, gave him [illegible] on the head with a spike which [illegible] lying on the deck, from whence [illegible] never moved, he not having strength [illegible] This was about ten o'clock in the [illegible] He was not removed from the deck [illegible] it was supposed [illegible] was not able to [illegible] himself. In the course of the day, [illegible] water, currie [illegible] were offered him, [illegible] he declined taking [illegible]. Previous to the crew going to [illegible] of them covered the deceased with a blanket upon deck. On the following morning the same man went to take the cloth off, and found him dead. A mark was then observed on his forehead from a blow, and several bruises on his right side. On the prisoner discovering that the deceased was dead, he ordered the body to be thrown over board: the man whom the prisoner told to do so refused, and in consequence the prisoner threw it overboard himself. The deceased had been unwell but was considered to be getting better, and in the opinion of the witness the blows were the cause of his death. There was not a surgeon on board at the time.

A variety of other circumstances were stated. When they were off the Cape of Good Hope, the serang or boatswain fell over board from the rigging, and was drowned.

Mr. POOLEY, who attended as Counsel for the prisoner, stated, that an officer of the *Java* was then in Lincolnshire, and solicited a further investigation, when that officer could attend, who, he said, would be able to explain all that had been charged against the prisoner.

Captain Denison, of the *Java*, stated, that they were in three ports in India after the murder was said to have been committed; and the witnesses had never give any information there to him, or since, of what they had now stated against the prisoner. A few days previous to their coming to exhibit this their complaint, he met the witnesses, when they demanded some wages of him in the street, and violently assaulted him, for which he had them taken before the Lord Mayor, when his Lordship made them sensible of the impropriety of their conduct, but liberated them on their promising not to be guilty of the like again. Even at that time they said nothing about the charge which they had now made.

A Gentleman present, who had been in India, stated, that the Lascars had a particular way of putting on their turbans, which, in their ideas, exonerated them from the obligation of an oath. He had been present *in* Courts in India, when some of them had been detected at it. He also stated, that an oath ought to be administered to these men with their feet bare, agreeably to the custom of their country.

Mr. GOULD, the East India Company's Agent for taking care of the Lascars while in this country, stated, that an investigation had been going on by the Solicitor to the Company for these three weeks past, by order of the Company, into the conduct of the Officers on board the *Java*. The Solicitor had not made his report, but he did not believe [illegible] had come out amount[illegible] like murder, though he unde[illegible] had been some cruelty exerci[illegible]

Mr. JONES, the [illegible] Admiral[illegible]

[illegible] OULT.

[illegible] DING OF COM. NT.

[illegible] vents of the Emperor to [illegible] 1st inst. Spain, and [illegible] title of his [illegible] ion cannot [illegible] gratitude [illegible] th regret [illegible] the opinion [illegible] n appointment necessary in Spain.

"It is known to you, Soldiers, that the enmity of Russia, roused into active hostility by [illegible] my of the Continent, made it [illegible] merous armies should be assembled in [illegible] early in the spring. For this purpose were many [illegible] our comrades withdrawn. The Emperor himself assumed the command; and the arms of France, guided by his powerful and commanding genius, achieved a success [illegible] brilliant victories as any that adorn [illegible] ls of our country. The presumptuous [illegible] aggrandizement entertained by [illegible] confounded. Pacific overtures [illegible] Emperor, always inclined [illegible] of his subjects, by following [illegible], listened to the propositions made.

"While Germany was thus the theatre of events, that enemy, who, under pretence [illegible] securing the inhabitants of the Peninsula, [illegible] in reality devoted them to ruin, was not [illegible]. He assembled the whole of his disposable force—English, Spaniards, and Portugueze—under his most experienced officers, and relying upon the superiority of his numbers, advanced in three divisions against the French force assembled upon the Douro. With well provided fortresses in his front and rear, a skilful General, enjoying the confidence of his troops, might, by selecting good positions, have braved and discomfited this motley levy. But, unhappily, at this critical period, timorous and pusillanimous councils were followed. The fortresses were abandoned and blown up. Hasty and disorderly marches gave confidence to the enemy; and a veteran army, small indeed in number, but great in all that constitutes the military character—which had fought, bled, and triumphed in every province of Spain, beheld with indignation its laurels tarnished, and itself compelled to abandon all its acquisitions—the trophies of many a well fought and bloody day, When at length the indignant voice of the troops arrested this disgraceful flight, and its Commander, touched with shame, yielded to the general desire, and determined upon giving battle near Vittoria, who can doubt—from this generous enthusiasm—this fine sense of honour

—what would have been the result had the General been worthy of his troops? Had he in short made those dispositions and movements which would have secured to one part of his army the co-operation and support of the other.

"Let us not, however defraud the enemy of the praise which is due to him. The dispositions and arrangements of their General have been prompt, skilful, and consecutive. The valour and steadiness of his troops have been praiseworthy. Yet do not forget that it is to the benefit of your example they owe their present military character; and that whenever the relative duties of a French General & his troops have been duly fulfilled, their enemies have commonly had no other resource than flight.

"Soldiers—I partake your chagrin—your grief—your indignation. I know that the blame of the present situation of the army is imputable to others—be the merit of repairing it yours. I have borne testimony to the Emperor of your bravery and zeal. His instructions are to drive the enemy from those lofty heights which enable him proudly to survey our fertile vallies and chace them across the Ebro. It is on the Spanish soil that your tents must next be pitched, and from thence your resources drawn. No difficulties can be insurmountable to your valour and devotion. Let us then exert ourselves with mutual ardour: and be assured that nothing can give greater felicity to the paternal heart of the Emperor than the knowledge of the triumphs of his army—of its increasing glory—of its having rendered itself worthy of him, and of our dear country.

"Extensive but combined movements for the relief of the fortresses are upon the eve of taking place. They will be completed in a few days. Let the account of our success be dated from Vittoria—and the birth of his Imperial Majesty be celebrated in that city; so shall we render memorable an epoch deservedly dear to all Frenchmen.

(Signed) "SOULT, Duke of Dalmatia,
"Lieutenant de l'Empereur."

"July 23, 1813.

GENERAL MURRAY'S FAILURE BE- E TARRAGONA.

EXTRAC[illegible]ROM A STAFF OFFI-
[illegible]AGONA.
[illegible]ness here ha[illegible]wither
Alicant [illegible]ga
[illegible]ill Lo[illegible]
ed ne[illegible]
and the
Felippe
Barague
days. The
left flank of t
Toroisa, ne
his face.
the Foul
attention o
of Barcelon
and the G
and ente
annoying
Every thing
but after the
fortnight it was
of every one in th
without any enemy being in the rear, and the guns, those with wh[illegible] Lord [illegible] took Badajoz, abandoned, with
they were left to an person
them, and no one appeared at hand when they were left. The army was not molested either in embarking or disembarking; if the enemy was near he certainly did not shew
"It was known that Suchet w[illegible]ithin three days march of us, and had
us, we had the sea and our sh[illegible]
However, to complete this exer
ness, after the troops we
they were relanded, not
stores, for they were safely lodged
When the enemy saw the coast cle
down and quietly took possession of the pr
we had deposited for them.
"It was said then that the troops w
landed to fight the enemy, who, it was t
were not so strong as at first imagined
ever, no enemy was yet at hand, they were more than a day's march off, and Lord William Bentinck, who had just arrived at this crisis, ordered the army to re-embark a second time.
"The loss of a fine battering train—that which wrested one of the strongest fortresses in the country, with a picked garrison, from the French, is severely regretted, even by the private men. The loss of the battering train, of the ammunition, and stores, cannot be readily repaired, and the enemy are in great want of them. Report does say, that the gallant Admiral Hallowell offered to embark all the guns and stores in ten hours, and no doubt the Jacks would have done it in less time, if necessary—but the proposition was rejected."

ACCOUNT OF THE ROAD
ALONG WHICH LORD WELLINGTON MARCHED TO THE PYRENNEES.

From Bayonne to Madrid is 375 miles. The detailed route is as follows.—From Bayonne to St. Juan de Luz 15 miles,—thence to the banks of the Bidasoa (the river which separates France from Spain, and Biscay from the Pyrenees) 15; thence to Hernani 6; thence to Tolosa 22; thence to Vergara 12; thence to Montdragon 8; thence to Vittoria 20; thence to Miranda de Ebro 20; thence to Bribiesca 20; thence to Monasterio 9; thence to Burgos 15; thence to Celada 16; thence to Venta del Moral 16; thence to Torrequemada 16; thence to Duenas 8; thence to Cabezon 16; thence to Valladolid 8; thence to the bridge of the Duero 5; thence to Olmedo 16; thence to Martin Munos 32; thence to Espinar 20; thence to Puerto di Guadarrama 29; thence to the Village of Guadarrama 8; thence to Rosas 12; thence to Madrid 16—Total from Bayonne to Madrid 375 English miles.

The road on leaving Bayonne, and for twelve miles forwards, is through a rough and rugged country, the roots of the Pyrenees. This kind of road conducts to St. Juan de Luz, a small town. On leaving it, you shortly (if coming from France) reach a small arm of the sea, which runs in a kind of cleft of the country. This is passed by a bridge. On the farther side of it are the suburbs of Sibourne, and a little onward the town of Orogue. Four miles further you reach the river Bidasoa, and crossing it find yourself out of France, and in the Spanish province of Biscay. The traveller next reaches the town of Irun, which is small, and ill built, and about two miles from the Bidasoa. The next town is Hernani, a considerable town, surrounded by mountains separated from each other by narrow but verdant valleys. These are watered by a small river, which by reason of its serpentine windings the traveller frequently meets again as he approaches Vittoria—There are some handsome though small stone bridges over it. This road is very strong for a retreating army. Every mile almost presents a position of great defensive strength.

From Hernani to Tolosa is 22 miles. On leaving Hernani, the road for 12 miles is over hills, after which they separate as it were, so as to form a sheltered and beautiful valley. The eyes of the traveller are here delighted by an infinite variety of pleasing objects; every farm-house and cottage is situated in a patch of trees, and the clear and fresh whiteness of their walls, forms a most pleasing contrast to the verdure of the trees and fields. Hills rising above one another, present an amphitheatre, where cultivation seems extended to the very summits of the forests. Sometimes the traveller discovers a little village, near to which is a magnificent building lifting its turretted and castellated head from amidst the embosoming trees. The parish is usually beautifully situated, and is almost always an antient Gothic building. This scenery is improved by a number of wild rivulets descending from the rocks and hills, and on the banks of which are situated those kind of mills, from which you would expect to see neat beautiful girls, resembling the heroines of the tales in Don Quixotte. One of these streams meanders most romantically through the valley of Tolosa.

Tolosa is the antient Iturissa; it is a small and very handsome town, situated in a pleasant valley, upon the two rivers Oria and Araxes, the latter of which you cross by a beautiful bridge, defended by a tower. This town was founded by Alphonso the Wise of Castile, and was compleatly peopled in 1391, by Sancho [illegible]. It has a parish church, and two respect[illegible] convents, and a market every Saturday. The streets are very well paved, and are lighted at night. The fields in its adjacency are very fertile; produ[illegible] wheat, maize, and chesnuts.

From Toloso to Vergara, the next stage, is [illegible] glish miles. The road through the great h[illegible] from France to Madrid is through the most lov[illegible] imaginable, resembling the crossroads [illegible] vonshire. The road passes through [illegible] active town of Alegria, and thence to [illegible] Villa[illegible]wo hamlets. It next [illegible] the [illegible]s it, and in short wa[illegible] a small but brisk t[illegible], celebrated [illegible]r. [illegible] some excellent schools, which the [illegible]ie[illegible] for National Im[illegible]ent had establishes there. These schools appear[illegible]tive been of a very respectable nature, from the [illegible]owing list of what was taught [illegible]em, viz. [illegible] writing, the Latin grammar, [illegible]es, mathematics, drawing, [illegible]

[illegible]is 28 miles, and the num[illegible] villages or country houses [illegible]er. make the road from [illegible]long street. The beau[illegible]rming view of the Zador[illegible]alley, and the windings of [illegible] themselves to the eye [illegible]rospect. But it is [illegible]eral[illegible]ces of easy [illegible]ecting a great [illegible]he road thus [illegible]agon, thence to the foot [illegible]ch, it ascends for some [illegible]degree of [illegible]ther ground. The [illegible]strain in positions for a [illegible]ains gradually become [illegible]country soften as the

[illegible]one of [illegible]t lovely towns in Spain. It [illegible]partly [illegible]he declivity of the hill, and partly at the end [illegible]a beautiful valley, which is interspersed with villages, and where are seen the mountains in perspective. It is divided into the new and old town, and is surrounded by a double [illegible]w of walls, which [illegible]only fortified. [illegible]streets, of which [illegible]are [illegible]planted with t[illegible]ous fo[illegible]sur[illegible]nat of [illegible], only [illegible]The chu[illegible]ral, [illegible]re the [illegible]number of mon[illegible]nd [illegible]sylum is one of the [illegible]ic [illegible], which [illegible]y attract travellers. It is [illegible]hool, in [illegible]ndred and fifty boarders educated [illegible]ting, arithmetic, and [illegible]an cat[illegible]exhence. The [illegible]enades likew[illegible]. The peo[illegible]ather were, [illegible]nd active, and [illegible]every where an air o[illegible]eerfulness and content, because industry [illegible]re sure of encouragement and employment. [illegible]three annual festivals at fixed period[illegible]one for all the you[illegible]married me[illegible]ail young maidens [illegible]e third for h[illegible]nds a[illegible]. This is a trace[illegible]f antient simplicity. Vittoria to Miran[illegible]e is 26 miles. On Vittoria, the road cr[illegible]Atienza over a stron[illegible]ge, and enters upon a[illegible]les in length an[illegible] in breadth. This pl[illegible]l, well cultivat[illegible] extremely fertile, ful[illegible]nd very populo[illegible]. There are three hundre[illegible]d hamlets in it, least so it is said. The [illegible]hrough it in its len[illegible]. The traveller passes thro[illegible]he little towns of Puebla, and Arminon. Th[illegible]oad frequently passing by the river side which is planted with trees. You thence ascend a hill, and descend into a very straight handsome road, raised like a causeway, which continues four miles, when it brings you to Miranda de Ebro.—Miranda de Ebro is a considerable town, beautifully situated on the Ebro, over which it has a noble bridge of eight arches. The town contains a large square, which is embellished with fountains. It is surrounded on all sides, but that of the river, by mountains, upon whose brow are the remains of an antient castle, and the ruins of several towers, which once adorned and defended it. It is a very strong place, and one of the keys of the Ebro.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—1ST JULY.

INDIA BILL.

Lord Castlereagh moved the Order of the Day for the taking into farther consideration the Report of the East India Company Bill.—In going into a Committee, he hoped the House would confine themselves as far as possible to a discussion of the clauses under consideration, and reserve themselves to a future stage for more general discussion.

Mr. Tierney said it was hard on Gentlemen to deprive them of the usual Parliamentary stages of discussion.

Lord Castlereagh said, an ample discussion had taken place on the motion for the Speaker leaving the Chair.

Mr. Tierney observed, that all the Gentlemen did not then speak who wished to speak on the question.

Mr. Peter Moore said, he would take a future opportunity of speaking to the animadversions on the Government of the Company.

Mr. Rickards observed, he meant also to state his sentiments on the third reading.

On the question being put from the Chair, an irregular discussion arose on the subject of the motion brought forward on a former evening by an Honourable Alderman (Atkins) for the repeal of the 43d of the King. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Mr. Alderman Atkins expressing a hope that his Majesty's Ministers would allow a short Bill to be brought in, expressed his intention of waiting to see the effect of the blockade, before adopting any subsidiary measures. This discussion was put an end to by the Speaker, as having no connection with the question.

The Bill having been recommitted.

Mr. Canning proposed an amendment on the subject of the China Trade. The arguments for granting a monopoly of that trade to the Company, were at variance with those which the Company urged for the monopoly of the Indian trade. The free trade to India, they contended, would endanger their political power; in claiming the monopoly of that trade, they disclaimed every thing like commercial rivalry; but the trade to China could in no wise affect the fabric of their political power in India. He was prepared to support the Company, if it should be found that they could not carry on the government of India, without the resource of the China trade, in a claim for assistance from the Public Treasury—but it supposed that India alone possessed an ample pecuniary revenue for every purpose of Government. The question was therefore narrowed to the propriety of carrying on the China trade by an exclusive Company. But it was sufficient to state, that other countries, and particularly the Americans, came in for a share of this trade. What was there in the American character so yielding, pliant, or supple, so attentive to the customs of other countries, so remarkable for fair and honest dealing, to point that people out as preferable co-partners in this trade to our own countrymen? He should content himself with moving that the exclusive privilege be limited to 10 years, a limitation which was not satisfactory in principle, but which, from a respect to vested interests, he would consent to accept of.

Lord Castlereagh saw nothing in what had been urged by the Right Hon. Gentleman, to induce him to alter his opinion, that the China trade ought to be co-extensive with the Company's Charter. With respect to the American trade to China, if the Company had not been in existence, it might have produced disastrous consequences. He was unwilling to interrupt a system which had long existed. If the India Company should not think fit to lend themselves to whatever measures Parliament might resolve on, then it might be necessary to devise a system for the regulation of the China trade; but it was better not to alter the present existing system, unless the House should be driven to it by necessity. It was to be recollected, that the Company were responsible for a large debt, and that they required not only a sufficiency of revenue to cover the expences of Government, but also so much as to afford them a probability of extinguishing this debt. It was in this view that the monopoly of the China trade was connected with the general system of Government of India.

Mr. [illegible] said, he should support the Amendment. [illegible]ments generally urged for an exclusive C[illegible] being better adapted than private merchants [illegible] trying on the China trade, were ridiculous in the extreme. The private merchant would look as carefully into the quality of the te[illegible] he procured in China, as any public Company could possibly do. He must therefore support the Amendment.

Mr. Baring was convinced the trade to China could be better managed by a monopoly than any other way; and that those who did carry it on by means of private trade—as America—it to a great disadvantage. Of late years Americans had attempted to introduce the [illegible]a trade into Europe, and they had found it a [illegible]t disadvantageous one. To his knowledge there were cargoes of teas, &c. imported by Americans, now lying in different Northern European ports, which the importers would be happy to sell at 50 per cent. loss. If there was any reason for supposing that the China trade might be opened in ten years, why not do it now? Another reason, however, for continuing the exclusive trade to China for ten years, was that the Charter as to India was to be renewed for that period, and the profits on the China trade were deemed necessary to enable the Company to carry on their Government in India.

Mr. Findlay was anxious that the hands of Parliament should not be tied up so long a period as 20 years; it being possible that circumstances might occur to cause them to regret this was the case.

Mr. Preston supported the Amendment.

Mr. Thompson, understanding that Cochin China was not under the controul of the Emperor of China, and learning that that country was favourably disposed towards us thought that through Cochin China a favourable trade might be opened by this country with Canton, by means of private traders, if the trade was thrown open. By the present Resolution the Emperor of China was represented as equally immutable with the Hindoos. If he chose to relent, and to admit us to trade with Pekin, though not with Canton, this clause would prevent him from doing so. The private trader, too, could carry on the trade at half the expence the Company could. He did not go the length of declaring every monopoly a nuisance, but this he must say, that the present monopoly stood in the face of great national advantages. What situation, he asked, would the country be in to-day, if its trade had increased in no greater proportion than the trade of the East India Company had done?

Mr. Marryat thought this one of the most uncalled for grants ever made, considering that it could not be known that the necessity for the exclusive trade would continue so long.

Mr. C. Grant, Sen. asked, where was the opening to the China Trade, but through the East India Company? If the question was, how the country could best secure a great influx of trade, and a great revenue to this country from China, he should say, it was impossible to devise so good an introduction as through the East India Company. It was only through the China Trade that the Company had been enabled to defray the expences of the Indian wars, in which they had been involved on account of this country; and to limit the duration of the exclusive Charter to China to ten years, was to limit the Indian Charter to ten years also, instead of twenty. As to the Americans, they had conducted themselves more guardedly than the British had been found to do; and as to Cochin-China, the Company had known it for 40 years, and if an intercourse with it could have been rendered profitable, would long ago have availed themselves of it.

Mr. Preston objected, that it was in the power of the Company, if they chose, not to introduce our woollen manufacture into China, but to make the whole of the trade the most beneficial to themselves. He thought the House ought to enforce on the Company the necessity of at least keeping up the demand for that article.

Mr. Astell thought it unjust to suppose that the Company would not in this respect act as they had formerly d[illegible]

Mr. Forbes opposed the amendment, arguing how much more likely it was that the [illegible] China produce should be increased, if [illegible] purchasers were to go to the market, instead of one. The manufacturers, too, might rest satisfied they would not export one piece of woollen cloth less than they now did; it being one of the best remittances the Company could make. Both interest and inclination, therefore, would prompt them to remit it to China as formerly.

Mr. R. Thornton opposed the amendment.

Mr. Canning explained, when a division took place.

For the amendment	9
Against it	69
Majority against the amendment	40

Upon the next clause, which related to the general commercial privileges of the Company.

Mr. Philips made some observations, remarking that the union of the political and commercial [illegible] of the East India Company had [illegible] of little real benefit either to India or to this country, [illegible] that the sooner the functions were separated the better. He should, therefore, propose as a substitute as an amendment, the year 1821 instead of 1831.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the amendment proposed by the Honourable Gentleman, was, in substance, precisely similar to that upon which the House had just divided.

Mr. Philips replied, that his object was not so much to restrict the China trade as it was to limit the Charter altogether.

Mr. Forbes expressed his anxiety to separate the sovereignty from the commercial character of the Company. He would not mind giving them fifty years of the China trade so as it were possible to withdraw them in the course of the next ten years from the sovereignty altogether.

Mr. C. Grant, sen. contended that the amendment differed in no respect from the one which had just been decided.

Mr. W. Smith expressed the same opinion.

When the House divided the numbers were,

Ayes 18—Noes 59.

Several other of the provisions of the Bill were then read. To some of them verbal amendments were added, and to others, amendments qualifying or explaining their enactments.

On the clause being read which gave to the Board of Controul the power of granting licences to individuals going to India.

Mr. Grant objected to it as casting an imputation on the conduct of the Company.

Lord Castlereagh contended, that the clause was not introduced with any hostile view, but to divest the Company of a troublesome responsibility.

The clause was agreed to after a verbal amendment.

On the clause restraining the trade to India to ships of 350 tons, Mr. Thomson proposed an amendment, sub tituting 250 to 350.

Lord Castlereagh opposed the amendment.

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The restriction to ships of 350 tons, was not for the benefit of the Company, but of the revenue. Ships of the larger size would be more easily subjected to controul.

The amendment was withdrawn after a short conversation.

That clause being read which makes it imperative on Masters of ships trading to India to deliver in a list of passengers, &c. and on their return a copy of their log-book, Mr. R. Smith proposed to omit the requisition of the production of the log-book as useless.—The amendment was opposed on the ground that it would be expedient to learn what places the ships had touched at, in order to detect and punish any outrages. It was contended, on the other hand, that the provision could not be productive of any good effects. The amendment was agreed to.

Some other provisions of the Bill were agreed to, with verbal amendments.

Upon the clause for allowing the import of saltpetre, a conversation of some length arose. Lord Castlereagh advocated the clause as it stood subjecting the import to such regulations as may hereafter be deemed advisable. Mr. R. Thornton thought that the import of this article should be restricted to the India Company—but the clause was agreed to.

On the clause respecting the propagation of Christianity in India.

Sir Thomas Sutton, after professing the most anxious wish for the success of the object in view, expressed a desire to omit any words in the act which might in any degree operate to alarm the Hindoos, by a direct avowal of our purpose to propagate Christianity among them, and with that view he should move an amendment. With regard to the argument of an Honourable Member, (M. W. Smith.) that no apprehension could be entertained of the Hindoos, after having conquered their territory, seized their revenues, and subjected them to our Government; he begged that Honorable Gentleman and others to consider the general feelings of human nature and the force of prejudice. For although the Hindoos had so far submited, they might still say to England—"you have seized our country, and we have submitted to your Government, because we have found such submission conducive to our happiness and safety, but you now come to strip us of our Religion, and to that we cannot submit, contributing as that Religion does to our present comfort and future felicity." The people then who had submitted even so far as the Honourable Gentleman stated, might still revolt upon this very delicate subject. It was, therefore, to guard against such danger that he proposed his amendment—that he thought our design to change the religion of the Hindoos should not be declared in any positive enactment, however desirable it might be considered to forward the object.

The amendment being read, Lord Castlereagh expressed his dissent from it. He was as willing as any man could be to avoid any proposition calculated to alarm or disturb the native population of India. But while he felt a due regard for the prejudices of the Hindoos, he could not lose sight of the feelings of our subjects at home, who were so anxious upon this particular point, and whose minds ought to be satisfied that Parliament would distinctly and adequately provide for that important object, for the attainment of which between eight and nine hundred petitions had been presented to that House.—He therefore intreated the House to resist this motion, which, if adopted, would too probably risk the recurrence of such Petitions. Satisfaction was due to these Petitioners, and he could entertain no fear that in granting that satisfaction there was any danger of alarming the Hindoos, who would naturally be disposed to rely upon that Government by which they had been already so considerately treated, and whose principal duty, indeed, it was to respect the religious rights of all its subjects. But such danger was the less to be apprehended from the power vested in the Board of Commissioners, which power would, no doubt, be exercised to prevent any improper persons from going to India—to prevent any very large number, which he did not believe would offer, or any particular description of character from engaging in this business, through whole mistaken zeal, or misconduct, it would be reasonable to apprehend the alarm or disturbance of the native population of India.

Mr. Marsh objected to the preamble of the clause, because it encroached upon that principle hitherto held sacred in legislation, not to interfere with religious tenets. Alarm in India had already been excited, and the heated resolutions adopted at Taverns, though not seconded in Parliament, would be mistaken by the natives for positive law. Looking at the wording of this Bill, he could not help thinking that the Noble Lord was one of those known by the appellation, "Evangelical," who was for instantly working a miracle. The Hindoos were to be converted—all their prejudices were to be removed—every fanatic cobler or inspired tailor was to be sent out with a certainty of success, they were to fear no enemies, to dread no danger; they were "to put on the whole armour of God," and were to preach to the Indians incomprehensible doctrines in an incomprehensible language. He went on to refer to the mutiny at Vellore, insisting that it originated entirely in an infraction of the religious prejudices of the Sepoys, who imagined that a secret attempt for their conversion was about to be made; but for an accident, the British name in Hindostan would have now been a mere matter of history. So much did he disapprove of the clause in question that he should rather have wished a prohibitory enactment to have been introduced in its stead, with a declaration of the inviolability of the Eastern Faith. He allowed that Christianity was a great blessing, but maintained that in extending it to others, we ought to be governed by expediency; hitherto, its cause in India had only been supported by ignorance, and all the proselytes were from those who were rejected by their casts, and who received from their Pastors that which secured to them scorn, contempt and despair. He accused the supporters of this clause of being impregnable to all reasoning, for, armed by their zeal, they were argument proof, and repeated nothing but the senseless cant of the day. He very strenuously vindicated the Hindoo character from the aspersions that had been cast upon it, by referring to the excellence of their institutions and systems of Government, and he repelled, with not less warmth, the unjust attack made upon the females, who were accused of every vice and denied a single virtue. Complaints were made of the dancing girls of Hindostan who were devoted to prostitution, but those squeamish Gentleman who were so eager for moral Reform, would find more employment than they could accomplish in the streets of our own Metropolis. In the Hon. Member's opinion, if the Hindoos and Britons were fairly compared the balance of excellence would be in favour of the former, and as Colonel Monro had observed if civilization were an article of traffic, we might receive large importations from India. How this arose he could not pretend to decide, we might have the better laws, but they were the better men. He next called the attention to the sort of Christianity practised in India, & adverted to the difficulties that would arise in the minds of those who were willing to be converted from the discordant tenets of the Unitarian, Baptist, or Anabaptist; how could it be expected that the natives would be united when their teachers were so malignantly at variance? On the whole, every consideration of policy, duty, and morality forbad our interference.

Mr. Wilberforce felt himself called upon to justify the assertions he had made upon a previous night. He was glad that Gentlemen had now determined to speak out; it was a subject of far too great importance to "hint a fault and "hesitate dislike," and the real question now appeared to be, whether Christianity, or was not better for the Hindoos than the religion at present existing among them. He insisted that there were already some hundred thousand proselytes in India, and proved that a change of religion was not unwelcome. As to the moral character of the Hindoos, it was not only the authority of Sir James Mackintosh that was against them, but by Lord Wellington it had been satisfactory ascertained to be as low as it was posible for it to be degraded; he cited the opinions of several individuals, who stated that the Hindoos were cruel, tyrannical, insolent and abject. It was absurd to put this people in comparison with the natives of Britain: he was the friend of the debased race who was anxious to rise them to a level with their fellow creatures, and he was their flatterer, who persuading them of moral excellence prevented their actual improvement. As to the beautiful institutes of India, they had no influence upon the moral character of the lower orders, who were operated upon by a religion, bloody, lascivious, malignant and disgusting. He put it to the House whether, as men of common humanity, they could refuse to stretch forth the saving hand to rescue the native of India from the horribly unjust system of the East. If in this happy country a Judge in the decline of life, and twelve Jurors would, sit with admirable patience day and night to take care that one individual had not his rights injured, how much more was it our duty to attempt to protect the rights and promote the interests of so many millions. As to the hints and taunts upon the Anabaptists and Evangelists, he had lived long enough to hear them, with perfect indifference, but he lamented that a Gentleman of education and talent should be led away by vulgar prejudices and childish declamations. He then proceeded to pronounce a very warm panegyric upon Dr. Carey and his fellow labourers, who had commenced and pursued the excellent undertaking, the conversion of the Hindoos. He insisted that what had been said of the combustible temper of the natives of India, was founded in error, and the Gentleman who made the assertion had been deluded by partial and mistaken views. The barbarous custom of burning the women would willingly be resigned, and was not the duty of the real friends of human nature not only to prevent the woman from burning now, but to prevent the men, women, and children from being burnt hereafter themselves. Our interference would substitute virtue for vice, and elevation for degradation.

Mr. Prendergast re-asserted what fell from him on a former night, that he had heard Dr. Carey, on a hogshead, exhorting the Hindoos, and telling them that Hell's flames would certainly be their portion if they did not become Christians. The attempt to convert the Hindoos was the most absurd infatuation that ever besotted the weakest mind.

Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Prendergast explained.

Mr. Smith argued, that the Resolution did not imply necessarily, that Missionaries were to be sent out under the authority of Government. He generally supported the original motion.

Mr. Marryat defended the clause.

Mr. Forbes objected to the House being frightened into concession upon this point by the number of petitions. If this clause passed it was of no consequence what became of the trade or territory of India, which would be destroyed in the flame. It would be the death-warrant of the British Residents in India.

Mr. Robert Smith resisted the clause because it was altogether unnecessary.

Lord Castlereagh said a few words in explanation.

Mr. Whitbread could not admit that the preamble was not absolutely requisite. He thought that the dangers had been grossly exaggerated and the Hindoo character mistaken by the enemies of this clause. Why was this Christian country to abjure the doctrines in India? He was convinced that the mutiny of Vellore was not owing to the violation of any religious prejudices. If the preamble were rejected, it would be a complete bar to the introduction of Christianity into India.

Sir Thomas Sutton shortly replied.

Mr. William Smith resisted the tone of authority assumed by Gentlemen on the other side not of the House but of the Question—those Gentleman who had been in India, seemed to think they had a right to dictate what they pleased to those who had not been there! but he thought it very possible to have been in India and to know nothing of India. As to the charge of fanaticism, there was he conceived, a fanaticism in religion, and also a fanaticism in indifference.

Mr. Forbes said he had caused the four Gospels to be translated into the Hindoo language, and had them left them to make what they could of them.

Sir Thomas Acland spoke in favour of the original Resolution. He thought it prudent and moderate, and that it was such that in the words of a great statesman, a Christian Parliament could not do less—a British Parliament could not do more.

The House then divided, when there were

For the original motion . .	54
Against it	32
Majority	22

The other Orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

JULY 7TH.

On the Report of the East India Bill being brought up,

Mr. W. Keene rose to oppose its being received. He at some length stated his objections, which he thought pregnant with danger, both to [illegible] to India, and particularly to the [illegible] related to the introduction of Christianity [illegible] the Hindoos.

[illegible] asked whether it was the intention of Ministers to impose [illegible] an increase of duty on sugar and coffee imported from India, as must be a protection to the [illegible] India Planters against the loss they would sustain by the facilities afforded to import those articles from [illegible].

Lord Castlereagh [illegible] certainly engaged in [illegible] Ministers, and that [illegible] to bring in certain regulations [illegible] the present Bill [illegible] of the several [illegible] which must [illegible] consideration.

M. Howorth [illegible] who had produced [illegible] East India Company [illegible] Board of Control [illegible] bearing system [illegible] established under the [illegible] of all checks against the [illegible] of the Crown. He also complained of the precipitancy with which the measure had been hurried through the House.

Mr. [illegible] became [illegible] speak his [illegible] The [illegible] so far [illegible] under all circumstances, [illegible] safer for the Company to accept [illegible] to adopt a contrary [illegible]. India had long been the [illegible] Buonaparte [illegible] Berlin and Milan [illegible] now [illegible] East India [illegible] for that body [illegible] of trade, to [illegible] Decrees [illegible]. The investigation, however, and the [illegible] at the Bar of both Houses of Parliament [illegible] been of great benefit to the Company [illegible] still more [illegible] fit to the country [illegible] it must [illegible] an end to a great deal of speculation [illegible] those who examined the clauses of the Bill [illegible] now stood, would find that the dividends [illegible] India Proprietors [illegible], in some degree [illegible] though not sufficiently, protected.

The Report, with the Amendments, was then ordered to be brought up.

On the question that the Report with the different Amendments be agreed to,

Mr. Abercrombie Robinson wished to move an Amendment to one of the Amendments. In the course of his acquaintance with India, he had always found that whenever any disturbance took place among the native soldiery, it had always been easiest quieted by putting them in mind of their having always been in the full enjoyment of their religious rights. If this measure, however, should pass, it would be easy for designing people to put it into the heads of the Hindoos that an intention was entertained of destroying their religion. He had no objection to the introduction of knowledge among the Hindoos; but he wished to discourage every thing like an attempt to interfere with their religion; and he should, therefore, move, that after the words "introduction of useful knowledge," the other words immediately following, "and of religious," be left out.

On the question that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill.

Lord Castlereagh said, this was arguing over again a subject on which the House had already come to a determination. To admit of such an alteration would be to say that the efforts of any solitary individual to impart religious knowledge to the people of India would not be tolerated by the Legislature. The great difference between the present and former Charter on this subject was, that in this the protection of the religion of the natives of India stood on the footing of a Parliamentary recognition. He lamented that this question should have again been agitated.

Mr. Forbes read three letters from Gentlemen who had long been resident in India, expressive of their apprehensions from sanctioning any attempts to convert the natives to Christianity. In one of the letters the writer said, "nothing less than a general massacre of the British inhabitants in India will satisfy the Saints." In another the writer said, "I am astonished respecting the Missionaries. Buonaparte must have had some underhand influence in this." Such, said the Hon. Gentleman, was the opinion which would be given by ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who had been in India.

Mr. Stephen said it was their duty, not merely acting under the command of God,—though that was decisive,—but on the principles of national wisdom and policy, to endeavour to introduce Christianity into India. This was necessary to attach the feelings of the natives of India to the people of this country. He conceived that the illiberal and tyrannical division of the Indian into casts, could only be overturned by the introduction of a milder religion. This was the first time he had heard Buonaparte accused of saintship. What would he say, in his eagerness to calumniate the people of this country, if the Parliament of England, from a pusillanimous apprehension for commercial interests, should strike out religion from the code they were preparing for India? He would say, that what neither France, Holland, Portugal, nor Denmark [illegible] as unsafe, Great Britain was timid and cowardly Britain shrunk from her faith, shrunk from Christianity and the door [illegible] India had [illegible] Although [illegible] the other [illegible] depend, [illegible] for their [illegible] lay the [illegible] impossible. [illegible] however, had [illegible] ance of danger [illegible] the absurd [illegible] ying been [illegible] tion, there [illegible] gle, instance [illegible] by Christians, who now [illegible] that the [illegible] their prejudices [illegible] cient Germans [illegible] employed to conv[illegible] ving to the ge[illegible] religion. It was, [illegible] take pity upon the [illegible] ey to them the only [illegible] alities—the Christian [illegible] morality among the natives of India, he begged to quote the opinion of an Honourable and Learned Friend of his, whom he had to congratulate the House on seeing a[illegible] m that night (Sir Jas. Macintosh). In his [illegible] to the Grand Jury of Bombay, on his [illegible] out to India, alluding to the immo[illegible] tised among the natives, particularly the crime of perjury, he agrees, [illegible] testimony of Europeans on [illegible] much for man to struggle [illegible], that it was such as to induce one [illegible] spair of a cure being found for it. [illegible] the House, then, believe, that all this [illegible] unfounded, and that nothing of it was correct? If so, and if, on the contrary, the Honourable Gentleman who had so eloquently spoken [illegible] the other side was correct, must not the whole Court of Directors have been in an uproar, at so unfounded a charge? If the natives were so honest, so good, so correct, as they had been stated to be—If they had been such, that Christianity could not make them better—must not reflections such as these have justly caused offence? It was to be seen, however, that the predecessor of his honourable & Learned Friend, Sir W. Jones, had not only also been of the same opinion, but had even become a convert to it. He not only retracted the good opinion he at one time entertained of the natives of India, but, latterly, bore testimony to their general depravity. Again, he asked, did his Honourable and Learned Friend (Sir J. Mackintosh) change his opinion on this subject? No, he did not; but in the Asiatic Law Report, in the year 1804, after that Honourable and Learned Gentleman had been nearly two years in India, a complete confirmation of this opinion was afforded; where, in narrating the answer of a native woman, as to her ideas of the crime of perjury, he states, that she agreed that she had heard the English had a horror at false swearing, but that the Native Indians saw no harm in it. He concluded by enforcing on the House the high propriety of enabling the Native Indians to avail themselves of the blessings of Christianity.

Mr. Tierney professed himself as friendly to the propagation of Christianity as any advocate

of the proposition before the House. Indeed, he did not know of any set of men in that House who were adverse to the promotion of Christianity.—[A cry of hear, hear!]—But he felt, that in his zeal for the advancement of Christianity, he must not be unmindful of the safety of our countrymen in India, who, according to evidence delivered at the Bar, were too likely to be exposed to considerable danger, by any legislative indiscretion calculated to alarm the natives of India, upon this subject particularly. He, therefore, objected to the preamble to this Clause, because its express declaration would tend to create that alarm. The natives of India were thus told, that what was hostile to their sentiments was coming to India, under the authority of Government. He had no objection to religious men going to India to circulate their Creed, but he did not think it prudent to put the enemy on their guard, and thus affording the leaders of the religion professed by the natives, the means and the provocation of exciting discontent among their followers, and perhaps leading to consequences which could not be too much deprecated. On these grounds he recommended that the preamble should be left out of the Bill, while he had no objection that the substance of it should remain on the Journals of the House as a testimony of its opinion. To insert this preamble in the Bill he really thought quite useless, unless to express an idle triumph, & that, too, upon a subject which was introduced with an exhortation to the House not to say a word about it, lest the discussion should be productive of mischievous consequences in India. With these views of the question, and wishing to have the matter left entirely to the discretion of Government, without any express legislative enactment, he felt it his duty to oppose the motion.

Mr. Wilberforce maintained, that as the Bill would contain no express provision with regard to the propagation of the Christian religion in India, without this preamble; it was most material to retain it. As to the Right Honourable Gentleman's advice to trust to the insertion of the words of the preamble on the Journals of the House, he [illegible] must think such a proceeding ineffi[illegible] in view—for he remembered [illegible] tantially the same as this [illegible]ere inserted in the Jour[illegible] years ago, and yet th[illegible] On the contrary, in co[illegible]sion in [illegible] th[illegible] te[illegible] sion in[illegible] by Mr. [illegible] argument [illegible] friendly [illegible] should the [illegible] able Gentle[illegible] should not be [illegible] titions of the [illegible] made here[illegible] perience, [illegible] in order to [illegible] controversy [illegible] on this int[illegible] arose from [illegible] vantages of [illegible] advantages w[illegible] the diffusion o[illegible] guages of that te[illegible] bours of the Mis[illegible] question, the Honour[illegible] that he always apprehended the opposition of those who [illegible] him upon a principle, [illegible] from him only as to the [illegible]ans of carrying that principle into effect. He did not mean to impute that sort of opposition to the Right Honourable Gentleman; but he must [illegible] that he was an old stager (a laugh), a[illegible]rned the advocates of the measure refer[illegible] this preamble against such opposition [illegible]allu[illegible]ded to.

Mr. Fawcett thought th[illegible] sary.

Upon a division the n[illegible] preamble, 48—against it, 24.

On our return to the Gallery, Mr. Ros[illegible] posed an amendment in the clause relative to employment of India-built shipping by the In[illegible] Company, namely, that instead of the w[illegible] "April, 1814," the following words be in[illegible]ed, "until the 1st of August 1814, unless a contrary provision should, in the mean time, be made by Parliament." The Right Hon. Gentleman added, that it was his wish to have this matter taken up, and fully considered by the House, in the course of the next Sessions.

After some conversation, in which Messrs. R. Smith, Mellish and Forbes, Alderman Atkins, and Lord Castlereagh, took a part, the amendment was adopted.

Some conversation took place upon the clause respecting the application of the surplus revenue, and the mode in which the territorial payments in India were to be made out of the commercial funds at home.

Mr. R. Smith proposed an amendment, whose object was to give practical effect to the real principle of the Bill, viz. that the commercial funds should not be burthened by the territorial payments.

Lord Castlereagh said, that some such provision had been in the contemplation of the Court of Directors, but as there had not yet been sufficient time for them to come to a decision upon the subject, he could wish it not to be pressed at the present moment.

Mr. R. Smith withdrew his amendment, signifying his intention of proposing it on the 3d reading of the Bill.

Mr. Tierney wished the Noble Lord would specify what were to be called commercial, and what were to be considered as territorial charges. He had pressed this subject on a former evening, and it was one of much importance and also of much intricacy. Therefore, however, it required to be the more maturely considered.

Lord Castlereagh defended the principle of the Bill, in securing the Company from any actual injury by the sums it might advance for political purposes in India.

Lord A. Hamilton spoke upon the advantage that would result in clearly separating the commercial from the territorial funds.

The Amendments being all gone through, the Speaker inquired whether there were any new clauses to be proposed?—when,

Mr. Lushington proposed one, the object of which was to allow persons educated at Hertford College, who had been four years in India, to be promoted to offices of 1500l. a year; if seven years, to allow them to be promoted to offices of 3000l. a year; and if ten years, to offices of 4000l. a year.

Mr. Grant, sen. considered the clause as interfering with the establishment of Hertford College.

Mr. R. Thornton spoke in support of the clause, after which the House divided.

For the clause 45—Against it 6—Majority 39.

Mr. Abercrombie Robinson remarked on the present mode of deciding at the General Courts of the India Company, in the event of an equality of votes, by what is called the Treasurer's lot, and the number of cases in which in this absurd manner the most important questions had been decided, proposed a clause, which enacted, that in all future cases, an equality of votes should be considered as a rejection of the proposed measure, except in the election of Directors and other officers, when recourse, as usual, was to be had to lot.

[illegible]astlereagh agreed, that the manner of [illegible]ding a question by lot was most absurd, and supported the clause. The clause was read a first and second time and agreed to.

Mr. Robert Smith proposed a clause [illegible] enacted that a Copy of all new Regulation[illegible] this should be laid yearly before eac[illegible] rliament.—This clause was agree[illegible] After [illegible] other Amendments; [illegible] that the Bill, if ene[illegible] third time to-morrow[illegible] from Mr. Peter Mo[illegible]; who [illegible] distant day, t[illegible]otion was agreed to [illegible] on a division.

[illegible] other [illegible] the day were then disposed [illegible] urned at half-past ele[illegible]

VETUS.

[illegible] XXVIII.

[illegible] August 26; 1813.

[illegible] dissuade this [illegible] France, have [illegible]sidered, as [illegible] French people. [illegible] difficult to imagine, [illegible] my language—the drift [illegible] usly, and I had hoped [illegible] rce the practice; not of [illegible] not the vigour that [illegible] ich I condemn; nor [illegible] a race of impenitent [illegible] punis[illegible] due to their offences;—it [illegible] mercy to [illegible] unmanly selfishness; their shameless fraud; the ferocious insolence, or their worse than brutal inhumanity, that my nerve recoils from that mode of warfare against the slaves and associates of Buo[illegible] so often miscalled "[illegible]aliation," for the c[illegible]uld we lay waste [illegible]ry vineyard—a[illegible] [illegible]eir pro[illegible] [illegible], it [illegible]ough fee[illegible] [illegible]d [illegible]ve brought [illegible] [illegible]for [illegible]ain from [illegible] [illegible] from a [illegible] the French ter[illegible] [illegible] the sufferings which [illegible]ve [illegible]ndure; (rath[illegible] [illegible] any which we should [illegible]e means [illegible] It is because other [illegible]taliation [illegible] unquestionably [illegible]s time to ha[illegible] [illegible]ir power—[illegible] more attai[illegible] [illegible]manent and

We must revert to the subje[illegible] discussions. This moment I learn, th[illegible] ning of the day (Aug. 18) on which my l[illegible] red, the leading paper in the interest o[illegible] Ministers took up [illegible]stion to w[illegible] ed your notice—[illegible] the expedi[illegible] France. The qu[illegible]ce the Minist[illegible] tation proceeded, m[illegible] than the manner in it was executed, req[illegible] part, a few ob[illegible] tions; and as it pre[illegible] obvious argume[illegible] from which no reason[illegible] withhold his c[illegible] currence, it is likewise [illegible] with some strag[illegible] ing notions, which we [illegible] upon to qualif[illegible] refute. "Some of Lor[illegible]INGTON's milit[illegible] "critics in this country," [illegible] Ministers) "seem "quite sure that he will [illegible] enter France. Why "this project is so blameable, we profess ourselves "utterly at a loss to discover. We never hear these "persons think it absurd for Buonaparté to invade "other countries, and make them subsist his troops. "Why, then, should not France, the inflicter of an "Iliad of woes, be made to feel the evils of invasion "herself!—she, who has imposed them upon every "country upon the Continent? A descent into the "South of France appears to us to be advisable in eve"ry point of view, military *& moral*," &c. &c.—(See the article in the *Courier*, August 18.)

To whose opinions these remarks were destined to apply, or whether (as seems improbable) to the sentiments of VETUS, is of no importance. Let us at this, the most awful hour that has yet arrived for Europe, chase away all busy recollections, but of a common country, and a virtuous cause.

The merit of an attack upon the French territory depends on the purpose for which it is undertaken, and on the mode in which it is performed. But the illustrious Officer at the head of the allied arms, has withdrawn from the jurisdiction of scepticism more than half its empire. The skill, and promptitude, and consummate ability, which pervade the whole of his executive system, have placed that department of the duties of Lord WELLINGTON beyond our reach—almost above our comprehension; and left to him who would seek distinction as a critic, not only a vain, but a reproachful task. The points on which alone it now becomes us to exercise a free and anxious judgment, are the *objects* of our Commander—not his actions. These objects must be taken as in great part presented to him, if not absolutely imposed upon him, by minds less infallible than his own; and as created, or powerfully affected at least, by the result and the authority of our domestic councils. I protest, therefore, against the possible imputation of arraigning or questioning the wisdom of Lord WELLINGTON, though at all times ready to investigate, and to suspect the tendency of those measures, which may be adopted in his name.

It is, then, because France by the invasion of other countries, has inflicted upon them an "Iliad of woes" that we must necessarily visit that offending Power with the same description of classic vengeance? I grant that justice permits, that wisdom enjoins us to fill, brimfull, the measure of exemplary punishment. None but hypocrites or petty cavillers would dispute it. The nature, not the degree, of retribution, is the single point at issue. We are bound to consider as a regular preliminary to all such schemes of practical enterprize, how far it would be possible to accomplish them; and thus qualify ourselves for the decision, how far it would be politic to attempt them.

Has France upon the whole been a gainer by her appetite for invading certain countries, and "making them subsist her troops?" Character being totally out of the question, what has Buonaparte acquired in *solid strength*, by his two great invasions of Spain and Russia? Has he not *shared* the woes which he inflicted? Has he preserved the armies for which he levied subsistence on these countries? Where is the thrift, where the profit of that predatory system, under which rather more than half a million of his soldiers have perished in the midst of plunder? True it is, that signal and terrible calamities have been the faithful associates of French invasion. But if the erected instruments of these calamities have been universally overwhelmed,—if in the very march and sweep of ruin which they perpetrated, the perpetrators themselves have been consumed,—can it be called a winning game which we are invited to practice? Is it an example so prosperous,—a precedent so lovely,—that we must close our eyes to the manifold perils of its adoption? Must the people of England be blind, in order to be brave? We are urged to imitate Buonaparté, for the sake of retaliating his injuries. I deplore and dread the imitation, as the sure means of enabling him to retaliate his own sufferings upon us. [illegible] The precise contrast between the Ministerial doctrines, and those which I am studious to inculcate. This project of re[illegible]ion is founded on the arithmetic of madness, and [illegible]hes the vengeance, not of courage, but despair.

[illegible] under what relative means and circumstances [illegible]nch a theory of warfare been recommended? Nothing [illegible] be more uncandid than the assumption, that [illegible] unprincipled spirit indulged by Buonaparté of [illegible]ttacking other countries, had never been censured [illegible]s "absurd." The express ground of reprehension which I had already taken, in arguing the latest and most formidable of his invasions, was "not their wickedness, but their *folly*." Foolish, because more fatal to himself than to those whose destruction he anticipated,—unspeakably more foolish, when held forth as examples to us! But let us make France the seat of war. How stands the argument? With all the disadvantages long since described as belonging to the nations of the Peninsula and of Russia, they both remain unsubdued. With natural and adventitious assistances beyond number, which fortune had heaped on the invader, what has been the sum of his achievements?—what the value of his discoveries? Three hundred thousand *Frenchmen* wasted in the South,—two hundred thousand famished in the North;—the martial spirit of the Spaniard revived—more than his antient freedom restored—and the Russian empire proved to be invincible. Was there no retribution in this? So much for France as an invader.

France, unfortunately, as an invaded country, is not less qualified to instruct the world, than in her former character. But in that case, I fear she might admonish us by other means than her misfortunes. Exempt from those wants and weaknesses under which our Allies have laboured, she abounds in every defensive faculty of which they both are destitute. Her Government,—military in its frame, and energetic from necessity,—is in high, resolute, and unremitting action. Her revenues,—more burthensome, perhaps, from the absence of commercial capital and credit, but far better organized, more efficient and productive, than any system of finance in Europe, save that of England,—have this year derived an immense accession of money from the sale of public property under various forms. Her population,—dense, intelligent, and warlike,—are of all the known inhabitants of this earth, the most susceptible of keen and combined emotion;—the most rapidly convertible into disciplined and zealous soldiers. By what rule of theorizing therefore, are we to maintain the consistency of an attack on such a people, by those who predicted, and truly predicted the failure of that people in their attempts on more vulnerable enemies? When, of a mingled host of French and foreigners [illegible] no more than 600,000 men, not one-fifth of the assail[illegible] returned from Spain, and not one-tenth from bey[illegible]stula, what hope can any rational being ch[illegible] impression to be produced by the limited force[illegible]LLINGTON? Instead of mimicking those follie[illegible] they are the first to condemn, let me once more beseech of Ministers to remember, that the same eternal principles of calculation which lead to truth when applied to the means and prospects of Buonaparté, cannot lead to error in the estimate of our own; and that, however we may act upon superior motives we must be satisfied to reason by common rules.

As for the *moral* expediency of a descent into the southern provinces of France, so much insisted on by the English Government, my conclusions on that subject have been already stated. Whatever influence public sentiment may still be suffered to possess amongst a people bestridden by the military genius of its Chief, would receive from an invasion by the British arms, the impetus fatally decisive of the contest. It is childish to boast, that "we *may* invade France because she is our enemy," &c, &c. When the right shall be questioned, let it be claimed. We have an indefeasible right to destroy France, if we can; but none at all to ruin the British and Spanish army. That, and that alone, is my reply to such "moral" argumentations.

But are we not too soon, or too late, with this discussion? *Can* Lord WELLINGTON now justify my fears, or realize the sanguine dreams of Ministers? I cordially and warmly concur in the proposal of seizing so much of the hostile territory, as may serve for an outwork to our operations within the Spanish frontier. If an advance, even beyond Bayonne, would help us to annihilate that nest and storehouse of aggression, I confess it would be a prize worth gaining, at the risk of another battle. The establishment of such a chain of posts upon the French line as might enable the British General to disappoint, or, at least, to observe any movements commenced or concerted by the enemy, is a measure also of high necessity towards the main and vital object, the future defence of the Peninsula. Upon such a proposition, it is impossible for those, who have the same interest, to entertain a second feeling. But will the subject terminate here? Does the responsibility of the English Government merge in mere declarations of a right to invade France,—which has never been disputed,—while the more pressing business is still *sub judice*, and our victorious General stands insecure of the very ground which he occupies in Spain. Ministers took credit, and obtained it from an approving nation, for the effort by which at the commencement of this campaign, they enabled Lord WELLINGTON to win the battle of Vittoria. It was [illegible] acknowledge, a strain of generosity above the pitch of any but a sentimental Cabinet. The first occurrence of the present year was a practical refutation of all their doctrines in the last; and VETUS, whose knight-errantry was turned into solemn ridicule, for imagining (what the same Ministers have since effected) that England and her Allies could afford the means of encountering eighty thousand Frenchmen,—the same VETUS is now accused of timidity or forbearance, because he deprecates an assault upon France herself! Really there must be something mysterious in the science of military proportions, It may be a brilliant sort of heroism, but it is not a very sound discretion, that shrinks from common difficulties, and plunges into those which neither patience nor courage can surmount; or it may be deep and skilful policy to divert our observation from neglected duties, and fix it on adventures whose magnificence will dazzle, while the peril of undertaking them annexes impunity to disappointment.

I must observe, that if Ministers recommend the invasion of France, it rests with them, and with them only, to furnish the means of rendering that invasion succesful. What then are the prospects they present to us? We have a right to ask, what reinforcements has our great Captain received to assist him in executing this mighty measure. Now that he is to cope with the whole internal strength of the most formidable nation in Europe, how much stronger is his army than at its passage of the Ebro? It cannot be contended that the same force which may securely occupy a position in Spain, will suffice to carry the war beyond the frontier,—from a friendly to a hostile soil—from a conflict with regular troops, always harassed and tormented by an inveterate population, to a series of conflicts with the same army of regulars, animated and supported by their own countrymen—a military race of innumerable soldiers, well organized and commanded for internal defence, supplying the wants, reinforcing the ranks, and aiding the operations of the enemy. Admitting, therefore, that the Allied Army was just strong enough at the opening of the campaign to support the war within the Spanish territory, it does not follow that, unless considerably reinforced, they would be in a condition to occupy the southern provinces of France. What has been the probable amount of their reinforcements?—what the proportion of their losses? The siege of Saint Sebastian's with the battle of Vittoria, and the unparalleled triumphs of the Pyrennees have cost the British and Portuguese only, not less than 15,000 men. Fatigue and sickness, at a very moderate computation, have added 5,000 invalids to the number. The army immediately under Lord WELLINGTON, therefore, not reckoning any recruits from England, would be weaker by 20,000 men than when he encountered JOURDAN. His effective strength on breaking up from Portugal might amount to upwards of 70,000. Reduced by service to 50,000, the Government have supplied him with (I hope) 6,000 more. His gross recruit, all quarters included, we may liberally estimate at 10,000 men; leaving him force, *short by* 10,000 of that with which he commenced operations.

The French army, unquestionably, has not more men in battle. The troops originally under JOURDAN, reinforced, reformed, brought forward, and beaten, under SOULT, would a short time after their recent calamities, not exceed, but certainly not much fall short of, the gross amount of the Allies. Considering, then the scene of action,—the sieges to be carried on,—the proximity of SOULT to his resources,—and the energy and celerity with which the disasters consequent on the day of Vittoria were repaired,—I ask, is this a moment to mock the people of England with the sham prospectus of campaigns in the south of France? It is a literal as well as a figurative *gasconade*. Where are the preparations for such assistance to Lord WELLINGTON as will even preserve the [illegible] he has gained in Navarre? For many months, unless, I am misinformed, the regular troops on home service, have approached, if not exceeded, the numbers of 45,000 men. Of these, 5,000 have been dispatched to the Peninsula, to make good a defalcation of three times five thousand! Is this their vigour? or is it a newly discovered policy which counsels us to *protract* the war in Spain? Ministers ought to remember, for if not, it is they alone who have forgotten, the controversies on this subject in 1812. They have now to discharge a double office—to execute their current duties, and to supply the omissions of the past. Sure I am, there is not an honest man in England who will refuse them his support, his applause, his hand and heart towards the accomplishment of any measure, not of mere declamatory bustle, but of substantial force, by which the gallant Officer to whom they have entrusted so much of their country's welfare, and on whom they have bestowed, I sincerely believe, their perfect confidence, may be enabled to crown with final and unqualified victory the course which he is about to run. What more liberal boon can we propose, than our zealous aid in all their labour,—our gratitude for success,—and a clear indemnity for every failure, where neither crime nor folly has provoked it? Had even the partial merits of this campaign been exhibited twelve months sooner, the 50,000,000l. just paid into the Bank, would have settled the destinies of Europe. Now to relax, were to tread back each step that we have gained,—to forfeit every hard-earned [illegible],—to confess that we had wasted each heroic life,—and to tumble headlong down the precipice by which we have so gloriously, but so painfully ascended. Let us not weakly deceive ourselves, nor wickedly countenance a delusion of the people. If every marching regiment be not this instant sent to Spain, another year may see us once more within the bounds of Portugal,—50 more reluctant millions, and 20,000 more slaughtered heroes, may again be buried amongst the mountains of Navarre,—until we sink under the weight of a useless, because an endless contest,—whose demands in the aggregate we might have faced, but have suffered them to exhaust us by their succession,—and whose difficulties we have only accumulated, by our languid efforts to divide them.

VETUS.

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* I will venture to calculate, and am open to correction—

The *newly formed* divisions of SOULT's army, would each consist, in the field of battle, of at least 7,200 men: of these divisions there were o[illegible]—total, 64,800;—the reserve, under [illegible], would raise the infantry of SOULT's army to upwards of 70,000 men; 3 divisions of cavalry, with a moderate proportion of artillery, would increase it by not less than 12,000 men. The losses near Pamplona, &c. we cannot *under* rate at 20,000. There remain to SOULT, besides National Guards—besides Conscripts—and with all France behind him—60,000 in the field.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Friday, 4th March, 1814.

We have been favoured with the following extract, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GOA.

A small Portuguese brig arrived here last evening in 87 days from St. Salvadore—She brings two English Papers, the Morning Post of the 16th and the Herald of the 18th September, both confirm the accounts received lately, overland, of the successes of the allies in Germany:—One of these, refers to a former paper, in which the defeat of Vandamme in the passes of Bohemia, must have been detailed:—Another, is a demi-official account from the Foreign Office, of General Blucher's success at Javer and on the Katsback—and in the Herald of the 18th, a second Edition, there is a paragraph, stating, the arrival of the Badger, sloop of war, from Heligoland, with an account, unofficial, of a great battle having been fought near Dresden on the 7th of September; in which, the French, after a severe conflict of three days, were completely routed, with the loss of 70,000 men.—All this, may be much exaggerated; but the events, and in some respects, the dates, seem to correspond with the overland accounts.

These papers, contain also, the French accounts, of the repulse of the allies before Dresden; very different of course, from those, which we have received overland; but very minute.

There is also, a confirmation of the fall of St. Sebastian. The town was taken by assault after a very severe contest and with a heavy loss on both sides:—Soult is stated to have made a desperate attempt to relieve the place, by attacking a part of our position where the Spaniards were posted, but he was repulsed with great loss; and the conduct of our allies is obtained in very high terms.—

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